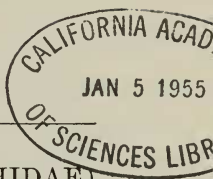


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW SPECIES OF *SCHIZOLACHNUS* (APHIDAE)

F. C. HOTTES, E. O. ESSIG AND G. F. KNOWLTON

The interesting species described herewith was sent in for determination from Idaho, Oregon and Washington within a period of three weeks. It may be distinguished from other species of the genus, at once by the peculiar bent condition of most of the tibial hairs.

Schizolachnus curvispinosus n. sp.

Apterous viviparous female.

Size and general color.—Length of cleared specimens from vertex to end of anal plate varying from 2.14-2.21 mm. Color in life not recorded, probably a dusky green. Cleared specimens have the head and thorax dusky black, abdomen dusky, some specimens have the dorsum of the abdomen with numerous small irregular shaped brownish spots, when present these are for the most part arranged in irregular transverse rows. Commonly one or more spots in a row are more or less confluent. Dorsum of abdomen with short thick spine-like hairs, these arise from the pigmented spots when they are present. First and second antennal segments blackish, remaining antennal segments dusky. Pro and mesothoracic femora black except for a very short distance near base which is pale. Metathoracic femora with basal one fourth pale, remainder black. Tibiae and tarsi uniform black.

Head and thorax.—Antennal segments with the following lengths: III .27-.30 mm., IV .13 mm., V .11 mm., VI .07-.11 +.03 mm. Third and fourth antennal segments without sensoria, fifth segment with primary and one secondary sensorium. Unguis of sixth antennal segment short and stubby. Antennal hairs very sparse, hair on posterior margin of third almost absent, all hairs coarse, the longest about one fourth longer than width of segment. Rostrum reaching to metathoracic coxae. Pro and mesothoracic femora short. Length of metathoracic femora .92 mm. Hair on metathoracic femora coarser than that on anterior femora. All tibiae with hair equal to width of segment, or but little longer, when longer, the ratio of length to width is six to five.

Most tibial hairs bent about one fourth of their length from the base, so that the length beyond the bend is more or less parallel to the tibia. Length of hind tibiae 1.57 mm. Length of hind tarsal segments .07 and .27 mm.

Abdomen.—Cornicles with openings acentric within the very irregular pigmented area, which measures about .07 mm. across shortest diameter. Hair on ventral surface of abdomen longer, finer and more numerous than on dorsal surface.

Oviparous female.

Length from vertex to end of anal plate varying from 2.71-3.07 mm. Color most likely similar to that of viviparous female, and with similar spots on the dorsum of the abdomen. Length of antennal segments as follows: III .35 mm., IV .16 mm., V .14 mm., VI .03+.1 mm. Sensoria as in viviparous female. Antennal hair slightly longer than that of viviparous female, the ratio of length to width of segment being five to three. Hind tibiae varying from 1.71-1.91 mm. Length of hind tarsal segments .1 and .30 mm. Sensoria on hind tibiae very numerous, and very tuberculate.

Alate male.

Specimens of the male are too poor to describe. The hairs on the tibiae are much longer than those of the known females, the bend is less pronounced, and absent in some.

Holotype apterous viviparous female, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, Sept. 12, 1954. Host, *Pinus ponderosa*, David McComb collector. Morphotype oviparous female, Hurricane Creek, Wallowa County, Oregon, Oct. 11, 1941. J. D. Vertrees collector. Specimens are also known from Palouse, Washington, May 29, 1954, and Yosemite National Park, California on *Pinus Ponderosa* July 11, 1939. E. O. Essig. Both types have been deposited in the United States National Museum. In common with the other described species of the genus, this species feeds on the needles.